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LECTURES BEFORE RUTGER'S INSTITUTE.-Prof. Chadbourne of Williams College, gives the sixth and last lecture in the present course this evening, his subject being Iceland, its inhabitants, physical geography, and especially its volcanoes and geyeers.

The pupils of Colored Grammar School No. 2, assisted by the Mesers. Luca, propose to perform the "Oratorio of Joseph" at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince street, on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the family

GAVE HIMSBLY UP .- Patrick Fannin, charged with causing the death of Patrick Honeyman, and for whom warrant was issued by Coroner Schirmer, gave himself up last night into the custody of Deputy-Coroner The accused was locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, where he will be kept until examined and committed to prison by the

The OVERLAND MAIL .- The telegraph to St. Louis was not in working order last evening, and we are consequently without the news by the Overland California Mail of the 18th, which is due there.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning edition is delivered to City Subscribers at 12) cents per week.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1860 will be issued about Christmas, and a limited number of pages will be devoted to advertisements, which will be indexed. Price \$75 per page; \$40 for half a page.

SENATE, Dec. 10 .- Not in session. House, Dec. 10 .- Mr. Hickman called attention to the fact that no notice was taken in the journal of proceedings of his resolution to adopt the Plurality rule and moved that the journal be amended so as to state that fact. The Clerk stated that the resolution was merely read for information. Hereupon a discussion ensued, much of which was of a personal and political nature. Without coming to any apparent conclusion, the House adjourned, after Mesers. Kellegg and Logan made apologies and explanations for the remarks they made in the House on Friday.

Dates from Brownsville to the 4th inst. have been received at New-Orleans. Several skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important had occurred.

The Committee on Federal Relations of the South Carolina Legislature have submitted two reports-from a majority and a minority-the first recommending the passage of resolutions declaring the right of the State to secede from the Union, and the latter reported resolutions that the Southern States generally may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindicating their rights, and that the military contingent fund be increased \$100,000.

### THE HOUSE.

All manner of negotiations and figurings have been going on for a few days past between the Democrats and the South Americans in the House, with a view to carrying the organization by a combination o their forces; but, it is understood, to no purpose, The Democrats, we learn, have offered to drop their own candidate for Speaker and cast their ninety-three votes unanimously for a South American, promided the S. A.'s could add thereto votes enough to elect him-twenty-six being the probable number required. The latter were of course expected, in the dicker, to cast their votes likewise for Demecrats for all the subordinate posts. The bargain fell through, for two reasons; first, the South Americans could not furnish to the joint concern the amount of capital required of them; secondly, some of them did not like the company proposed for them, and refused to be bound to vote for Democrats. It is now morally certain that Mr. Sherman must be elected Speaker, though perhaps not for weeks yet, as both Democrats and South Americans resist the Plurality rule, yet refuse to suggest any practicable substitute, and steadily vote so as to prevent organization. It would certainly seem that those who have no remaining hope of electing a Speaker after their own heart, might at least withhold their votes, and so let the House be organized without them; but be that between them and their constituents.

We beg the Republican Members to rest assured that their constituents are in no hurry. So long as they stand to their guns, making few and short speeches, proposing and voting for no early adjournments, but voting solid for Speaker as often as they can get a chance, and ready to adopt the Plurality rule whenever an opponent shall propose it, they are doing a good business-probably better than i the House were organized. If those who want money from the Treasury can wait, we, who have nly to grant it, certainly can. Let us take things cery coolly.

### "WHAT IS THE QUESTION, MR. SPEAKER?"

I. The N. Y. Times, some weeks ago, officiously volunteered to give THE TRIBUNE information on political topics, to the extent of its ability. We closed with the offer, and thereupon propounded this question: "What do you mean by the phrase " Northern sectionalism?" - The Times having used that phrase, and not for the first time, in an opprobrious sense, in the article on which we were commenting. To this inquiry, we could obtain no response, though we repeated it from day to day, until all hope of eliciting an answer had vanished The superserviceable anxiety of our neighbor to contribute to our enlightenment vanished at the first manifestation of our willingness to profit by it, and could not be recovered.

A month, perhaps, transpired, when The Times again put its head out of its shell, and broadly asserted that the Republican Platform had undergone a transformation since 1856. This averment we promptly contradicted, citing in its refutation the obvious fact that there had been no Convention or other National assemblage since 1856 with authority to modify the Republican Platform; hence it was not possible that any change should have been made. Again The Times found relief from an awkward dilemma in a stubborn silence.

On Saturday, however, The Times was emboldened to make a new demonstration. Its article is quite long, but its leading propositions are as fol-

OWE:

"This issue [of 1556] has disappeared. Kansas is no longer in separally—it has been secured to Freedom. The principle of our resident legislation for the exclusion of Slavery from the legislation, has even annulied by a decision of the Superior our t and, even if it had not there is no territory so exposed to be dancer a too hormout its according. danger at to demand its exercise."

—To these naked assertions, we oppose notorious

facts. Slavery is this day legalized in Kansas; and slaves have been sold there, or at least advertised for sale, upon legal process, within a few months. The blacksmith at Denver last June of Russell, Waddell & Co., Army contractors, was a slave, and the laws of Territorial Kansas held him in that condition. Now, the new State of Kansas covers hardly a third of the Territory of Kansas, and its Constitution can have no effect outside of its own limits. The late Territorial Legislature of Kansas was, by the most unscrupulous and adroit Democratic maneuvering, hindered from maturing its act to abolish Slavery in that Territory; so that the old Slave Code remains in force. We elieve every Federal Court will decide that, in adition to whatever may be made out of the Constiutional right of the slaveholders to take their uman merchandise into every Territory, the Terriorial acts of Kansas legalize and establish Slavery in all that portion of the Territory of Kansas not neluded in the embryo State of like name-that is, throughout the Denver or Pike's Peak gold region, which has aiready thousands of white inhabitants, and will soon have a hundred thousand. We were personally informed by Brigham Young last July that Slavery was legalized and slaves held in the vast Territory of Utah. Arizona is now before Congress for a Territorial organization; while her locality

men render the legalization of Slavery therein morally certain. Finally, New-Mexico has, within the current year, enacted the most oppressive, sweeping slave code ever known-one that will naturally operate to reduce to Slavery every free colored man who ventures into that Territory. Unless Congress should annul this act, New-Mexico is as thoroughly slaveholding in its laws and polity as M.ssis-ippi ever was. How then can it be asserted that the issue of 1856 is settled? But The Times says "the principle of Congressional legislation for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories has been annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court." We don't know about the Supreme Court's amulling a principle. That Court is a formidable authority, no doubt; but we suspect annulling a principle to be rather beyond its power. Will The Times favor us with a citation of the passage wherein the arduous task is attempted !

If the Supreme Court has indeed undertaken to say that Congress cannot prohibit slaveholding in a Territory, it still remains to be seen that Congress cannot, by a declaratory act, define and affirm the natural political rights of each adult rational human being uraccused of crime. Rely on it, "where there's a will, there's a way;" and, if the People of the United States really desire to exclude Slavery from their Territories, they cannot be balked of that purpose.

But again: The question at issue affects not merely the territories we already possess, but those we may hereafter acquire as well. The acquisition of Cuba, and of (at least) a portion of Mexico, are already above the horizon of our future. They will soon be conspicuous if not controlling. The Times has seemed, off and on, to favor the policy of acquisition in either case. Now, if Slavery has a constitutional right to plant itself in the territories we recently acquired from Mexico, it has clearly an equal right in those we may hereafter acquire-no to speak of Cuba, in which it is already firmly established. We are quite confident that the Supreme Court has not yet denied the right of our citizens to oppose further annexations on the ground of their inevitable tendency, obvious intent, and necessary effect, to extend the area and increase the power of American Slavery. If not, the Republilan party has not yet been adjudged unconstitutional, even by that august tribunal. So we shall not need to get up a new platform in 1860 on account of the Supreme Court having confiscated

II. The Times atones for its reticence in backing up its reiterated but questionable averments by its alaerity and volubility in setting forth new ones. Thus it proceeds:

Thus it proceeds:

"The principle of Popular Sovereiguty, moreover, however it
may be questioned in form, has been established in fact, and will
hereafter settle all disputes that may arise concerning Slavery in
new Territories of the United States. The controvery upon tide

-This is the precise doctrine affirmed by the Democracy of the North-West, led by Senator Douglas in person, in the recent contests in Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and voted down in each of them. These States decided that the controversy was not over, that the Republican platform of '56 was not obsolete, and that what is called "Popular Sovereignty" is a humbug. This decision may have been very perverse and wrong-headed on their part, and due to the limited circulation of The Times in those States respectively; but it is nevertheless a fact, and, as such, entitled to some respect, even from The Times.

-What is " Popular Sovereignty," as applicable to the case in hand ? What does it require and teach with respect to Slavery in the Territories? The Times cannot be unaware that the doctrine or theory has about as many different expositions as advocates. As originally set forth, it affirmed the right of the People of a Territory as such, acting through its Legislature, to establish Slavery whenever they should see fit, or to forbid it, if they should deem that course advisable; and assumed that, unless and until they should so establish it, it would have no rightful or legal existence in said Territory. Judge Bronson, indeed-ene of our most able and steadtast National Democrats, just chosen chief Law Officer of our City-declined, in a public letter 1848, to join the Free-Soil party, expressly on the ground that Slavery had no legal existence in the Territories, and that it could not be established or legalized therein unless by an express, affirmative act of Congress, which would not be passed; hence (he fairly argued) prohibitive legislation was unnecessary; and the Democratic State Convention which met at Syracuse in Sept. '45, and nominated Cass and Butler Elec tors, with Chancellor Walworth for Governor and Charles O'Conor for Lieutenant, expressly indorsed Judge Bronson's view of the matter, in

at, if the right of interference by Congress be allowed, we be to the right of interference by Congress be allowed, we be compared to the state of t

-We cannot say what effect the Dred Scott decision may have exerted over the opinions of our National Democrats; but if they hold unreservedly to-day to the position thus taken by them in 1848, we deem their doctrine sounder than even that of Senator Douglas, whom The Times seems to have taken as its oracle for some time past. And if we are to understand, as the anti-Douglas wing of the Democracy seem to do, that Slavery goes into every Territory by virtue of the Federal pact or Constitution, and cannot be driven thence until said Territory, ceasing to be a Territory, shall become a State, then we submit that the cry of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories becomes an illusion-a snare-a fraud.

III. But The Times proceeds obliquely to argue that the Republican party has changed its creed, as

indicws:

It is alleged by its oponents that the Republican party is becoming rapidly abelistenessed; that, instead of limiting its aims to preventing the extension of Sisvery, it is preparing to wage open war on Slavery itself in the Southern States; that it is thus gradually throwing saide its astional character, and becoming openly a sectional, Anti-Sisvery, Abolition party. Its leading organs deny the charge in words, but the very terms of the denial involve a substantial admission of its truth.

"The Tainting for example, which claims and is acanowiedged to be a Republican journas, holds the following language in its issue of yesterday.—"

-We beg The Times to understand, once for all, that THE TRIBUNE speaks for itself, not for the Republican party. That party propounds its principles through delegated Conventions of its members, not through the volunteered utterances of any newspaper. THE TRIBUNE was Anti-Slavery before the present Republican party was organized, and will doubtless continue to be so after that party, having fulfilled its mission, shall have passed away, as all parties successively do, or should do. We trust it will not be necessary to reiterate this re-

IV. The paragraph which The Times proceeds to cite from our columns is that which avers that John and the well-known prepossessions of her prominent | Brown and his confederates were not sectional in | have not forgotten the glowing criticism of Whit-

their views and aspirations—that they sought not to injure but to benefit the South. Having amplified on this statement, The Times proceeds:

"The important point for the public is, whether the Republican party accepts this interpretation—whether is is content to be only as "accisoral" as John Events, and whether it proposes to plant theelf upon the platform thus occupied by Tan Tainna." -Surely, we need not expose the half-dozen sophistries and assumptions here rolled together. THE TRIBUNE has proposed no platform for itself, much less for the Republican party. We have simply stated that the word "sectional" is improperly used to characterize Brown's Virginia raid; which, however mistaken or culpable, is something quite other than "sectional;" whereupon The Times asks if the Republican party intends to be as "sectional" as John Brown, and proposes to plant itself on THE TRIBUNE'S platform! Such logic implies a contempt for the understanding of its readers. V. The Republican party is distinctly, unequivo-

cally, determinedly opposed to the Extension of Slavery under the flag of our Union-in other words, to an extension of the area whereon slaves may be legally held and worked within the geographical boundaries of the United States. Such is substantially its creed, its platform, its guiding purpose. Now, that purpose implies and involves a conviction that Slavery is scrong; if not, the resistance to its extension would be unjustifiable. Hence, those who would uphold and commend the Republican party or its principles must be prepared to show that Slavery is wrong, or be exposed to a nonsuit. If Slavery is not wrong, then the existence and efforts of the Republican party are without justification. There is so far, there fore, an identity of views between Republicans and Abolitionists that both agree to the fundamental proposition aforesaid. And if, to be an Abolitionist, it is only requisite that one should consider Slavery an evil, then nearly or quite all Republicans are Abolitionists. But if to be an Abolitionist it is requisite to hold-as John Brown did-that all constitutions and laws that aim or seek to uphold Stavery are necessarily null and void, and that a citizen of New-York may rightfully sock to subvert Slavery in Virginia, or any other State, by violence and force, they not one Republican in every hundred is an Abolitionist-probably not one in every

-The fundamental, the initial, underlying question affecting American Politics, then, is simply this-Is Human Slavery right or wrong ? If right, then all manner of opposition to it ought to be abandoned or desisted from; but, if wrong, it by no means follows that all manner of Anti-Slavery action is justifiable. We have still to consider the limitations of our own power, and the rights of others to immunity from our interference with their peculiar concerns. We, for example, condemned the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, though we ap proved the object it contemplated. We condemn the Liquor Traffic; but we do not therefore presume that we have a right to run about with an ax, smashing in the heads of whisky-barrels and brandypipes. We should not be justified in doing that here; still less in Richmond er New-Orleans.

-Mr. Curry of Alabama, in his dignified and statesmanlike remarks of Saturday, touched the core of the matter; and the new Union-saving Committee timidly and ambiguously approach it in their call for a meeting " to discountenance and " oppose sectionalism in all its forms." They say: "We maintain that the North and South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, bistory, religion, language, and geographical position, and that even their different climates and different forms of industry and attempt to this bond of Union, by enabling them to supply each others' wants."

-That, now, is talking to the point, though gingerly. Messrs. Beekman, Watts Sherman & Co. here mean that Slaveholding is a partnership concern between the North and the South-that we sell a great many more goods to the Slave States, and make more profit out of their trade, than we could if our customers did not own and breed slaves: that the subjection of Sambo and Dinah to a life of hoeing and picking cotton without wages, enables Massa to buy more expensive brandies of Ben. Whitlock, and Misuss to pay higher for her dresses of A. T. Stewart, than they could or would do if they were under the disagreeable necessity of paying wages to their laborers. And that is the real mercantile creed of New-York, to-day, and the reason why this City is so strongly Pro-Slavery, and in urgent need of the facts and figures embodied in Mr. Helper's "Impending Crisis." The unspoken belief of the mass of our traders is that, though Slavery may be abstractly wrong, it is concretely profitable; and, as the South ern masters will have to stand all the consequent fire and brimstone, our profit out of it is so much clear gain. We, on the contrary, believe that nothing wrong ever was or can be profitable; that Slavery curses and blights both the South and the North; and that it is the urgent interest of both to bring it to an end so soon as possible. This is the first question in order; when this is settled, we can see what next. Meantime, we must keep Slavery within its present boundaries, until the argument shall have been concluded.

# CALEB ONCE MORE.

We have looked over the proceedings of the Bos ton Union-Saving meeting again, and must have another word with the ex-Brigadier, his speech being the gem of the occasion. Of course, he was severe upon the Abolitionists. Indeed, Caleb was sayage. He raved like a madman; he cursed like a very drab. He denounced vengeance upon Wen dell Phillips and Garrison, Theodore Parker and Emerson, by name; consenting to let the "traitors" down from the gallows, only on condition that they be sent speedily to the asylum as "lunatics."

The day is not remote when Caleb dealt more tenderly with these people. We refer to the time when, at the solicitation of an Anti-Slavery leader, he got out of his bed at Salem, and sitting in his night-shirt and slippers, wrote a beseeching letter to the Abolitionists of Essex North, begging for their votes in the then pending Congressional contest, on the express pledge that he would advocate the interdiction of the slave-trade between the States, and the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. They listened to Caleb's wail, and Caleb was elected. And right bravely did he redeem his pledge, denouncing the "Slave Power" for many successive sessions with a zest scarcely equalled by that of Wade and Giddings.

We refer also to the period when Caleb, then in Congress, used to write letters to the Secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in this city, making valuable suggestions as to the manner in which Abolition documents should be got up so as to be most effective in carrying on "the crusade "against the South;" and when he used to correspond with the editors of The Emancipator, as to the best mode of conducting that "incendiary journal, Caleb himself, if we mistake not, furnishing for its columns a few specimen articles. We are certain that the readers of The N. Y. Mirror

columns, wherein Caleb (he wrote it) took special pains to depict and commend the beauties of "The "Yankee Girl," the most "sectional" production that ever emanated from the pen of the Quaker

Waiving further details, suffice it to say, we refer to the time when Caleb was wont to defend the Abolitionists in Washington, and claimed to be 'ene of 'em" when in Massachusetts. Whoever else may have forgotten those days, Caleb has not. True, he has thrown a good many summersaults since, one of the most remarkable of which was his leap upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from the arms of that "Coalition" which sent Charles Sumner to the Senate: Caleb himself aiding in the adjustment of the programme which gave birth to both these results.

Wheever thinks it strange that Cushing now anathematizes so savagely those whom he once applauded so fraternally, should remember that apostates always take special pains to convince their new allies that they are not as arrant hypocrites now as they were when they shouted with the other crowd. Therefore, it was politic for Caleb, right there, in the very hot-bed of Abolitionism, to shower wormwood and gall upon the heads of his old

But, in his Fancuil Hall tirade, the ex-Attorney General had the temerity to attack another class upon whom he, as a National Democrat, cannot so well afford to make war. Dr. Slop cautioned people not to curse the devil too severely. True, the antique doctor gave this advice on general principles, and with no reference to the ingredients composing the Democratic party, that organization not having then sprung into existence. But, regardless of this advice, Caleb, in his Boston speech, took occasion to abuse the devil most roundly; and not the head of the Satanic family only, but the whole race, denourcing them as "damned devils in hell!" We tell Mr. Cushing in all seriousness, this won't do. The party in this city abused Fernando Wood till self respect compelled them to quit it. And where is it now? Does Mr. Cushing propose to drive the devil and his imps from the Democratic fold? We tell him the National Democracy cannot survive the exodus! He may abuse the Boston Abolitionists with impunity; for they will neither vote nor fight. But let him beware how he drives from the party the other personages of whom we are speaking.

Caleb, having seen war (he told the audience he had), was not for tendering mere words to the South, like Everett, the rhetorician. He was for throwing his pluck and his sword into the scale, as became a brigadier. Consequently he assured the quaking population beyond the Potomac that, if a fight came off, he should be on hand. This is comforting. One soldier like Cushing in such a crisis is worth a thousand Ciceros. And, we beg to assure the South, that if there is a collision, and Caleb does take the field in person, then, if somebody does n't speedily land in a deep ditch, we have read the history of the brigadier's Mexican ex-If Mr. Cushing had not been engaged in the laud-

able work of saving the Union, we should be tempted to fear that his Boston performance was not dignified, nor hardly decent; that it was not the argument of a logician, nor the speech of a statesman, nor the declamation of an orator; that its loftiest parts were mere hissing-hot vicuperation; its lowest, the ravings of a common scold. An incident near the close drowned the whole affair in ridicule. Cushing was in the midst of his peroration. He was raining down his bitterest philippies upon Republican Massachusetts. He compared the old Commonwealth to a ship in a storm, whose crew, drunk with fanaticism, had mutinied, and in their Bacchannlian orgies, were letting the gallant vessel "drift, drift, drift onward to perdition." The audience were breathless, and, as he doubted not, awfully frightened at the vivid picture. Wishing to give a thrust at her Republican Governor, he raised his voice to its highest compass and screamed, "Where is the helmsman? Who " is he !" An irreverent Abolitionist in the gallery, with his eye on the State Liquor Agent, shouted in response, "BURNHAM!" This was too much. The entire audience exploded with laughter. The platform roared, the floor shouted, the galleries screamed, for the space of ninety seconds. And during every one of these ninety seconds, the Union drifted rapidly toward a lee shore! At length Cush ing-the heartless wretch shook with laughter-by an effort equalled only by that of Pickwick when Blotton, the envious haberdasher, broke the thread of his discourse, recovered his gravity and his voice, and, by superhuman exertions, was able to bring the Union back to its moorings, and his seech to an end, in the space of about one minute. History furnishes only one parallel to this oratorical shipwreck. The event happened in Newbury port, the place of Gen. Cushing's residence. Many years ago, a preacher of that ancient town, whose warm imagination drank in the nautical beauties of the locality, was descanting before a large audience upon the perils of unrepeatant sinners as they drifted down the stream of time. He compared them to a tempest-tossed bark, bowing under the hurricane, every bit of canvas torn from its spars, and driving furiously upon adjacent breakers. At the climax of his skillfully elaborated metaphor. the minister shouted, "And how, Oh how! shall the poor mariner be saved ?" An old salt in the gallery, with his whole soul absorbed in the scene, sprang to his feet and screamed: "Let him put his helm hard down, and bear away for Squam !" We observe in a late telegraphic dispatch, in

reference to one of the recent incipient knockdowns of the harmonious congregation of individuals at Washington, known by courtesy as "the House," that Mr. Keitt of South Carolina " acted as peace maker." What is the meaning of this? Has the agitation gone far enough to suit our slaveholding friends? Do they find that the programme of excitement and alarm is likely to prove an unprofitable speculation? Have they really discovered that it is better and safer for Slavery to allay rather than inflame existing irritation? If so, we shall be very glad of it, and we will meet the disposition in a corresponding temper. But we desire to have it fully understood that, if the South desires crimination, agitation, and a general fuss all round, the North is quite ready, and not the least alarmed at it. If, on the contrary, it desires to meet the North on pacific terms, and be civil, and decent, and gentlemanly, the North is quite ready, as it always is ready, for that.

As if there were not quite enough agitation on the Slavery question just now, Mr. Slidell, we see, proposes to bring up his Cuba annexation project. This will open the discussion on a broader basis than John Brown's expedition affords. For Mr. Benjamin threw down the gauntlet last Spring, and challenged a comparison between the two systems

tier's Anti-Slavery poems which appeared in its of Free and Slave Labor, in all their varied aspects -economical, moral, political, and intellectual The discussion was prematurely out short by the close of the last session, but if Mr. Slidell insists, he can have the investigation on these points, then barely commenced, fully carried out. The history of the past few weeks will afford fresh matter for illustrating the happy workings of the patriarchal institution, and demonstrate how much the happiness, the concord, and the tranquillity of the nation depend on the increase and extension of Slavery.

> The espoinage over the mail which Mr. Post master Holt has instituted is far worse than any similar system established by Despotic Governments. For they at least confide the office of search and examination to men of intelligence, while Ho confers the right of robbery and confiscation apon every blockhead or political ruffian who can worm his way into any Post-Office in Virginia, from Richmond down to Flat Top.

The Union-Savers are perplexed in their choice of a Chairman for their coming demonstration. Why not take Mr. James Gordon Bennett ? He has scared up the meeting, why not let him provide ! To be sure The Herald has lately been scattering a great many firebrands in the South in the shape of incendiary documents, but the editor's disinterested though misguided real in behalf of Slavory fairly entitles him to the post. Set him up.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1860.

FAILURE OF DEMOCRATIC HOPES. Horace F. Clark's speech yesterday discouraged the Democracy, who had remote hopes of his accession upon a change of candidates. He said distinctly that he could vote for no man occupying Mr. Bocock's position. He has no practical recourse but to vote for Mr. Sherman or the plurality rule, one of which his friends anticipated.

THE REPUBLICANS AND JOHN BROWN-HELPER'S BOOK.

Mr. Curry of Alabama, in a speech yesterday, manfully acquitted the Republicans from any cemplicity with Brown's foray, or responsibility for Helper's Book.

THE DEMOCRACY AND DISSOLUTION. He declined answering Mr. Etheridge's distinct question whether Mr. Bocock entertained the sentinent he had avowed, that the election of a Republican President would be a cause for dissolution. That declaration has been made several times, but the Democracy refuse to explain the position of their candidate, while assailing Mr. Saerman for not submitting to further examination.

THE ORGANIZATION.

It is believed the discussion will continue in the House several days more, and perhaps during the week, Democrate being determined to resist the plorality. The Opposition generally recommend silence on our side, which letters from all quarters THE SENATE DISCUSSION.

The Senate debate will also take a wide range on Mr. Mason's resolution. THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Committee of the Democatic Senate Caucus will not materially alter the arrangement of the

Standing Committees. THE SPEAKERSHIP Messrs, Adrain, Riggs, and Davis entertain the

pinion that Mr. Davis can be elected Speaker by the aid of the Democracy and others; hence their position. It is believed now if their votes can elect Democrat they will be given at the last moment. SENATE PRINTING. Mr. Bowman of The Constitution, will be elected

Senate printer, and the Administration will crowd all possible patronage there. But for the Harper's Ferry affair, which has consolidated the Southern

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR. The War Department proposes no additional instructions to Gen. Scott. The joint occupation of San Juan probably, is restored by this time, on the basis of his proposition to Gov. Douglass, and nothing is left but the discussion of the title between the two Governments, with which he has no concern. Gen. Harney will remain in charge of his

department on the Pacific for another year. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Unless the President suddenly changes his intention he will send his message to the Senate to-mor-

MR. DOUGLAS NOT GOING SOUTH. Mr. Douglas has abandoned his purpose of visiting the South, and expects soon to resume his seat in

THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION. The Southern Opposition held a meeting last night, Mr. Gilmer acting as chairman. It was resolved unanimously not to support any Democrat for Speaker, but to maintain their present position, consistently voting for one of their own men. This is their first formal and decisive action as a party.

Located, same period, in bounty land 2,617,440 acres.
Approved, same period, under swamp grant acts of 1849-26.
Certified, same period, to certain States for railroad grants.
Total quantity disposed of during five quarters in cash for the satisfaction of bounty land claims, awamp grants, and the construction of railroads.

The cash receipts were less than last year, but

more acres were disposed of, owing to the operation of the Graduation act of 1854.

PENSIONS.

During the year, 136 Pensioners have been added to the rolls, and the etipends of 38 others have been increased.

Whole number of invalids on rolls.

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Settle number on the rolls, Jone 30, 89 having died during the year.

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Settle number on the rolls and the rolls under the acts of June, 1832, at \$30 annually. Under the acts providing for the wisdows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers. 137 original cases have been admitted, and 7 others increased.

Whole number on rolls at close of year.

Two hundred and twenty-five original claims were mitted under the act granting by years' hallpay pensions wridews and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the army, requiring annually \$15,918.

Under the Act of 1850 renewing and continuing this class of pensioners, 1,332 claims were allowed, requiring annually.

Whole number, annually.

Whole number, annually.